THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. NO. 64.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

The Prussian Arms Again Victorious at Sedan.

MacMahon's Forces Completely Beaten and Driven Within the City.

Seven Thousand Prisoners and Twenty Guns Taken by the Prussians.

Fugitive French Soldiers Flocking into Belgium.

Three Thousand Stragglers Disarmed and Sent to the Interior.

Bazaine Makes a Third Attempt to Break Through the Prussian Lines.

He is Again Beaten Back With Fearful Loss.

The Parisian People Still Fed on Imaginary French Victories.

Talkto Has No Communication to Make to the Corps Legislatif.

Fears Expressed in Paris that the Prussian Forces Outnumber the French.

Great Rejoicing Throughout Germany.

AT THE FRONT.

DEFEATED TROOPS TO THE PRUSSIAN ARMS

The following, from the King to Queen Augusta, is just from the front:

SEDAN, Sept. 1, 5 o'clock p. m.—The battle has raged since half-past 4 o'clock this morning. Our troops have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Twelfth and Eleventh Corps, and the Bavarians, were engaged. The enemy were almost entirely driven on the city.

(Special Despatch to the Evening Post.)

The Prussian forces have been everywhere victorious for several days past.

The Meuse is reported full of killed and wounded.

A Berlin despatch reports further fighting, in which the Prussians had gained ground.

A later despatch from Brussels contradicts the report of a French victory yesterday. The French are badly routed, and fugitives are flocking into Belgium, where they are deprived of arms and put into camps.

LONDON, Sept. 2—3:30 p. m.—The following official despatch, dated at Bouillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day (Sept. 2), is just made public:

"The battle yesterday, was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Mezieres. The Prussians now occupy Donchery, 3, Frenois, 4, and Fresnois, 5 miles northeast of Sedan. Some 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Gen. Lebrun is wounded. We have also taken artillery into Belgium for humanity's sake."

BERLIN, Sept. 1—1:00 p. m.—The official news is still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, in which both sides suffered heavily. On Wednesday, the Prussians assumed the offensive, but were drawn by MacMahon under the guns of Sedan, where they suffered terribly before they succeeded in clearing that river. MacMahon retired to Mezieres, on the morning of Wednesday. Yesterday the encounter was renewed probably.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The following despatch, dated Avignon, 31, is published at Berlin:

"As the success of Wednesday covered us with glory, the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses and several thousand prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*The Journal Officiel* admits that MacMahon was defeated on Tuesday, but claims that he achieved a partial success on Wednesday. LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A GREAT FRENCH VICTORY.

(Special Despatch to the New York Herald.)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2—4:20 P. M.—About seven o'clock Prussians were beaten and French Prussians were hurled into Belgium territory. They drove their arms and will pass through this evening for Rouges or Louvain.

(Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 a. m.—The following despatch from Brussels, dated 2 o'clock this afternoon, says MacMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. One hundred French soldiers brought refuge on Belgian territory, and more disarmed.

The same correspondent, one hour later, says: "The Prussians are between the frontier and the garrison fortresses. MacMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris."

"Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles.

"Twenty-five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannon, and several military train have passed the Belgian frontier. The whole army is falling in concert with MacMahon. The Emperor was defeated. The Crown Prince is pursuing the fugitives. The loss of life on both sides was terrible. The Fourth Cuirassiers fought gallantly. The Fourth Army Corps was complimented by Prince Frederick Charles on the victories.

A PRUSSIAN WARNING TO FRENCH OUTBUILDS.

CLERMONT, Argonne, France, Sept. 1.—The following proclamation was published here to-day: Every person taken by the Prussians shall in order to be regarded as a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, although he may belong to none day, in an organized corps of a military character, proved by military badges, uniform, etc. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and, if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German prisons.

THE LONDON JOURNALS ON A FOE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London journals are perplexed by the late war despatches. They say a new element has been added to the mixed judgments, and fugitives are flocking into Belgium, where they are deprived of arms and put into camp.

LONDON, Sept. 2—3:30 p. m.—The following official despatch, dated at Bouillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day (Sept. 2), is just made public:

"The battle yesterday, was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Mezieres. The Prussians now occupy Donchery, 3, Frenois, 4, and Fresnois, 5 miles northeast of Sedan. Some 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Gen. Lebrun is wounded. We have also taken artillery into Belgium for humanity's sake."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Minister of the Department of the Du Halte announces to the government that on the 31st of August the Sharp Shoots, accompanied by a few Lancers, under Major Hoech, officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasburg and captured five large boats stationed on the Baden shore. The Prussians commit much valuable property.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Prince Frederic Charles yesterday thanked his troops on the battle-field for their gallantry.

The Fourth Army, composed of Landwehr, has already distinguished itself.

The French Emperor, attended by Nelaton and other eminent surgeons, is now with Marshal MacMahon.

The French troops which occupied the Prussian position at Spicheren were reinforcements which left Paris on the 16th, and fired on all Prussians they met. They were conveyed by railroad Paris to Metz, and missed their chance to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The following despatch, dated Avignon 31, is published at Berlin:

"As the success of Wednesday covered us with glory, the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses and several thousand prisoners.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT METZ.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2—4:20 P. M.—About seven o'clock Prussians were beaten and French Prussians were hurled into Belgium territory. They drove their arms and will pass through this evening for Rouges or Louvain.

(Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 a. m.—The following despatch from Brussels, dated 2 o'clock this afternoon, says MacMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. One hundred French soldiers brought refuge on Belgian territory, and more disarmed.

The same correspondent, one hour later, says: "The Prussians are between the frontier and the garrison fortresses. MacMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris."

"Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles.

"Twenty-five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannon, and several military train have passed the Belgian frontier. The whole army is falling in concert with MacMahon. The Emperor was defeated. The Crown Prince is pursuing the fugitives. The loss of life on both sides was terrible. The Fourth Cuirassiers fought gallantly. The Fourth Army Corps was complimented by Prince Frederick Charles on the victories.

A PRUSSIAN WARNING TO FRENCH OUTBUILDS.

CLERMONT, Argonne, France, Sept. 1.—The following proclamation was published here to-day: Every person taken by the Prussians shall in order to be regarded as a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, although he may belong to none day, in an organized corps of a military character, proved by military badges, uniform, etc. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and, if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German prisons.

THE LONDON JOURNALS ON A FOE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London journals are perplexed by the late war despatches. They say a new element has been added to the mixed judgments, and fugitives are flocking into Belgium, where they are deprived of arms and put into camp.

THE ADVENTURER, A FRACTIONAL BOOK.

WHAT LONDON THINKS PRUSSIA SAYS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—William M. Rossetti writes last week: "Nothing could possibly have shocked the Prussian advance on Paris. Not now the fortifications there have been enlarged and strengthened, and ditches there is hardly possible.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Minister of the Department of the Du Halte announces to the government that on the 31st of August the Sharp Shoots, accompanied by a few Lancers, under Major Hoech, officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasburg and captured five large boats stationed on the Baden shore. The Prussians commit much valuable property.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Prince Frederic Charles yesterday thanked his troops on the battle-field for their gallantry.

The Fourth Army, composed of Landwehr, has already distinguished itself.

The French Emperor, attended by Nelaton and other eminent surgeons, is now with Marshal MacMahon.

The French troops which occupied the Prussian position at Spicheren were reinforcements which left Paris on the 16th, and fired on all Prussians they met. They were conveyed by railroad Paris to Metz, and missed their chance to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The following despatch, dated Avignon 31, is published at Berlin:

"As the success of Wednesday covered us with glory, the particulars are confused and hardly certain. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses and several thousand prisoners.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT METZ.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2—4:20 P. M.—About seven o'clock Prussians were beaten and French Prussians were hurled into Belgium territory. They drove their arms and will pass through this evening for Rouges or Louvain.

(Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 a. m.—The following despatch from Brussels, dated 2 o'clock this afternoon, says MacMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. One hundred French soldiers brought refuge on Belgian territory, and more disarmed.

The same correspondent, one hour later, says: "The Prussians are between the frontier and the garrison fortresses. MacMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris."

"Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles.

"Twenty-five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannon, and several military train have passed the Belgian frontier. The whole army is falling in concert with MacMahon. The Emperor was defeated. The Crown Prince is pursuing the fugitives. The loss of life on both sides was terrible. The Fourth Cuirassiers fought gallantly. The Fourth Army Corps was complimented by Prince Frederick Charles on the victories.

A PRUSSIAN WARNING TO FRENCH OUTBUILDS.

CLERMONT, Argonne, France, Sept. 1.—The following proclamation was published here to-day: Every person taken by the Prussians shall in order to be regarded as a prisoner of war, be actually a French soldier, although he may belong to none day, in an organized corps of a military character, proved by military badges, uniform, etc. All others taken having arms in their possession will be tried by drum-head court-martial, and, if convicted, condemned to at least ten years' hard labor in German prisons.

THE LONDON JOURNALS ON A FOE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London journals are perplexed by the late war despatches. They say a new element has been added to the mixed judgments, and fugitives are flocking into Belgium, where they are deprived of arms and put into camp.

THE ADVENTURER, A FRACTIONAL BOOK.

WHAT LONDON THINKS PRUSSIA SAYS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—William M. Rossetti writes last week: "Nothing could possibly have shocked the Prussian advance on Paris. Not now the fortifications there have been enlarged and strengthened, and ditches there is hardly possible.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG

The Chicago Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress, for the Fifth District, JOHN A. LOGAN.
For Sheriff, ERASTUS S. KIMBALL.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Members of the Legislature, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we view with pride and gratification the record of the Republican party, which has fulfilled all its pledges, and in the midst of gigantic civil strife, which required the suppression of armed rebellion, and the overthrow of the most gigantic system of human slavery ever organized in any age or country, never compromised the principles upon which the people placed it in power, and the world will see in every policy of the party, in every act of every leader of the party, and in the resolutions of every party platform, the greatest strength with the largest liberty and the most unbounded charity.

Resolved, That the Republican party deserves the confidence and support of the people of the United States, and of every true lover of liberty, for the great work it has accomplished, for the great blessings it has conferred upon the country, for the spirit of patriotism it has inspired, for the heroism it has developed, for the victories it has won, for the peace it has restored, for the order it has established, for the civil liberty it has guaranteed, for the equality before the law it has given to all men, for the security it has afforded to the rights of person and property, for the national faith it has preserved, for the public credit it has strengthened, for the financial honor it has maintained, for the free institutions it has secured, for the general welfare it has promoted, for the fraternity it has established, for the prosperity it has diffused, for the amity it has restored, for the future it has assured, for the example it has set, for the hopes it has inspired, for the homes it has made happy, for the joy it has carried to the firesides of the world, for the tears it has dried, for the weak it has defended, for the strong it has restrained, for the law it has enforced, for the Constitution it has preserved, for the Union it has saved, for the God it has taught to millions of the world to love, reverence and adore.

Resolved, That the Republican party deserves the confidence and support of the people of Illinois, because it has been, is now, and will be in the future, the party of progress and reform, the party of liberty and law, the party of the Constitution and the Union, the party of the people, for the people and by the people, the party that has given to the people a free government, a free speech, a free press, a free ballot, a free school, a free home, and has established universal freedom as the birthright of every human being beneath the stars and stripes.

Resolved, That the Republican party deserves the confidence and support of the people of Illinois, because it has been, is now, and will be in the future, the party of a free homestead for the landless, a free market for the products of the farm, a free road to the markets of the world, a free canal to the Gulf of Mexico, a free railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and connecting the two oceans by continuous railroads; for securing the transportation of the mails of the United States, during the winter and summer months, over the shortest and most practicable railroad routes to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for protecting the immigrant on his journey to the shores of the United States, and for protecting the foreign commerce of the Union as free navigation of the Mississippi River; for securing to the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; for the protection of the rights of labor, and the encouragement of the mechanic arts; for the establishment of a national currency, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertible into each other at the will of the holder, and the equalization of the burdens of taxation by the valuation of all property, according to its true cash value.

Resolved, That the Republican party deserves the confidence and support of the people of Illinois, because it has been, is now, and will be in the future, the party of the people, the party of progress and reform, the party of liberty and law, the party of the Constitution and the Union, the party of the people, for the people and by the people, the party that has given to the people a free government, a free speech, a free press, a free ballot, a free school, a free home, and has established universal freedom as the birthright of every human being beneath the stars and stripes.

Resolved, That the Republican party deserves the confidence and support of the people of Illinois, because it has been, is now, and will be in the future, the party of a free homestead for the landless, a free market for the products of the farm, a free road to the markets of the world, a free canal to the Gulf of Mexico, a free railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and connecting the two oceans by continuous railroads; for securing the transportation of the mails of the United States, during the winter and summer months, over the shortest and most practicable railroad routes to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for protecting the immigrant on his journey to the shores of the United States, and for protecting the foreign commerce of the Union as free navigation of the Mississippi River; for securing to the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; for the protection of the rights of labor, and the encouragement of the mechanic arts; for the establishment of a national currency, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertible into each other at the will of the holder, and the equalization of the burdens of taxation by the valuation of all property, according to its true cash value.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The spectacle at the Republican State Convention, held at Springfield on Thursday, must have filled the heart of every Republican with the vigorous and invincible spirit of its members, and the alacrity with which they discussed themselves to the duties of the hour. In their selection, the Republican party is not only the party of the present, but of the future. The men who have followed the organization which has come to power for the country in the most stirring years it not destined to die for want of work to do, are the men who have proved themselves its strongest champions. They believed that it has a career before it, scarcely less useful and noble than its past achievements, and only less brilliant than these, as there are no more servile fields for the exercise of personal heroism, for overthrow, common perils and ostracism to elevate to manhood and statesmanship. In these views we fully concur. While conceding that the Democratic party contains many conscientious and patriotic men, and many of its public life, we cannot omit to notice that it also embraces in its ranks all those who have opposed, and still oppose, the elevation and protection of the freed race, the natural reward of the friends and ally, or nearly all, of those who attack the public credit by a threatened Colfax of irredeemable shinplasters. As General Logan remarked in his speech at Springfield, a portion of the Democratic party have caught up with us; they have come over to where we are standing on the platform that we now occupy; and two years later, they will be still serambling after us, acknowledging all the time that we are in the right, only they can't see it in time to help us carry out the measures which the country needs.

In reference to the tariff question, our readers know that we have no very decided opinions. We hold that what is most wanted is the encouragement of home industry, and the industries which will give the most employment to the labor of the country; but we are not prepared to say that the best way to encourage these industries is by a high tariff. In their selection, the Republican party is not only the party of the present, but of the future. The men who have followed the organization which has come to power for the country in the most stirring years it not destined to die for want of work to do, are the men who have proved themselves its strongest champions. They believed that it has a career before it, scarcely less useful and noble than its past achievements, and only less brilliant than these, as there are no more servile fields for the exercise of personal heroism, for overthrow, common perils and ostracism to elevate to manhood and statesmanship. In these views we fully concur. While conceding that the Democratic party contains many conscientious and patriotic men, and many of its public life, we cannot omit to notice that it also embraces in its ranks all those who have opposed, and still oppose, the elevation and protection of the freed race, the natural reward of the friends and ally, or nearly all, of those who attack the public credit by a threatened Colfax of irredeemable shinplasters. As General Logan remarked in his speech at Springfield, a portion of the Democratic party have caught up with us; they have come over to where we are standing on the platform that we now occupy; and two years later, they will be still scrambling after us, acknowledging all the time that we are in the right, only they can't see it in time to help us carry out the measures which the country needs.

In reference to the tariff question, our readers know that we have no very decided opinions. We hold that what is most wanted is the encouragement of home industry, and the industries which will give the most employment to the labor of the country; but we are not prepared to say that the best way to encourage these industries is by a high tariff.

LAWS FOR THE LABORING MAN.

Since the shrewd and cheesy platform of resolutions has been adopted and promulgated by the Labor Congress at Pittsburgh, the question has arisen in many minds as to whether the Republicans require further legislation in their behalf to secure to the laboring man? Have not all the necessary safeguards already been fully and carefully provided for that further legislation in their behalf is almost impossible, and, therefore, a separate party in their interest quite unnecessary.

A homestead law has been in force for a number of years, by means of which any man can secure himself a home without money, simply by residing upon and tilling the land a certain length of time, with the result that millions of acres have been thus secured by actual settlers, who, with the hard-earned wages of their farms in Illinois there will come up a host.

Amen.

has labored with his hands to earn his daily bread.

Now, when the laws of the land are so liberal; when the government gives a homestead to the laborer who will live on it, and guarantees that home against fickle and the reverses of fortune; exempts his property from sale for any debt; gives to the employee the privilege of exemption from the usury agreed upon, at the time specified; and gives him an equal chance in the race of life, in every conceivable way, it looks to us as if he could have but little to complain of.

Up to 1850 there was a race of people in our country doomed to perpetual labor, who were denied all the rights and privileges herein named, and twice as many more; but, thanks to the Republican party, which has created the greater share of the love for the good of the laboring, and which always arises to be on the side of liberty, justice, and impartiality, the restrictions have been taken from that race also, and the above-named rights and privileges are guaranteed to all who labor.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN UNION.

A petition to the Queen is in circulation in Montreal, soliciting her approval of a proposed convention of delegates from Canada, England, and the United States, to consider the three questions whether Canada shall remain in colonial dependence, whether it shall be totally independent with or without a British alliance, or whether it shall unite with the American Republic. The petition is most guarded and loyal in its language, and is said to be presented until 100,000 signatures are obtained. It sets forth clearly that, in consequence of the withdrawal of troops from Canada, the recent necessity imposed upon the Canadians of defending themselves from invasion, and the repeated declarations of English statesmen and journals, the belief is growing in Canada that England desires Canadian independence; that discussion is tolerated in Canada from the feeling of many that the question of separation is inevitable; that the present is inopportunely invited to it, and that the continuance of this contingency is deemed by the Queen's advisers to be disloyal; that Canadians desire that the discussion should be either put to an end to or encouraged; that the petitioners, therefore, pray that a convention may be called to consider the future of Canada, it would be prudent and courteous to consult at the same time the American people. For these reasons they ask the Queen to appoint six or more Commissioners from England, and a corresponding number to meet in convention at Montreal or New York, in November next, with eleven Commissioners from the United States, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Such a convention to discuss the following questions:

First. As between Canada and England, the colonial question, the question of assignment of debt, and the question of allegiance.

Second. As between Canada and the United States, the commercial question, the question of reciprocity, the question of the fisheries, and the defenses.

Third. As between Canada, England and the United States, the general question of international relations.

Fourth. As between the three countries, the question of the future of North America.

The petitioners further pray that to obtain the views of the three peoples as to

First. The question of independence of the present system; and

Second. The establishment of an independent Canada, either with or without British alliance, or the annexation of Canada to the United States, and, generally, the future of the United States.

Third. The union of British America with the United States, and the terms of such union.

Fourth. The desirableness of such convention to be held.

The general report to be prepared unless by a majority of every delegation of not less delegates from the United States and Canada, and the assent of its owners, such reports becoming then a basis of negotiation.

"No Commissioner to receive any emolument beyond actual expenses."

We believe such a convention would do great good. It is quite clear to the majority of the people of the United States that the annexation of Canada to the American Union or not its interests would always be as vitally affected by the legislation on commercial and revenue subjects that may occur at Washington as by any that can be framed at Ottawa or London. That being true, it is most desirable that all the questions in full discussion of Senators and Representatives voting and speaking in our Congress, than to be out in the wet and cold trying to get reciprocity through the lobby.

GRAIN-INSPECTION IN CHICAGO.

Several applications have been made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, during the past week, for banking papers, under the amendment to the National Banking Law, passed last winter, authorizing banks to issue circulating notes of 5 cents. The demand for such a currency in large denominations has long been supplied by the gold transitory notes, most of which range in from $500 to $1,000 each. There are a few in circulation of from $20 to $100. All these are receivable for duties on imports, and are nearly confined to that use and to the adjustment of balances on gold accounts. The application for banking privileges on the gold basis had not been when the war between France and Prussia broke out, and delayed operations by raising the premium on gold. Now that gold is again on its way down to par, the organization is gradually getting out bills of the smaller denominations, redeemable in gold, impresses itself strongly on leading bankers. As the premium declines, it becomes more and more evident that there shall be a supply of paper currency of a character which shall be under that fluctuations in values may be avoided altogether. Throughout the war, and at present, the entire importing and jobbing class have been compelled to keep two sets of accounts—one with the Government, and the other with the country. As the difference between the two disappears, there will be a steady tendency to avoid this labor by returning to the gold basis altogether, and to do this they must have a supply of small gold notes to make change with. The issue of 5-cent notes is thus now passing into circulation,—in a limited way at first,—but gaining gradually until they fill the entire field, or until the present unwieldy currency touches par with gold, and some general system of gold redemption is agreed upon.

THE WORTHWEST.

The returns of the cotton crop for the present year amount, according to an estimate of the New York *Daily Bulletin*, to 3,200,000 bales, an increase of 500,000 bales on the crop of last year. Our present prediction, therefore, has about returned to the average standard of the years before the war. It is greater than any year before the war, except the year ending with 1861-2, which was 3,227,000 bales; 1859-60, which was 3,851,000 bales; 1859-60, which was 4,670,000 bales, and 1860-61, which was 3,656,000 bales. It still falls 1,372,000 bales below the crop of 1859-60. The crop of the last year fixth the Commissioner marks for manufacture as follows:

	Bales.
Exported of Gross Bales	1,470,000
Burned or destroyed	100,000
Gone to increase of home stock	62,000
Consumed in Northern States	1,000,000
Consumed in Southern States	100,000
Total	3,000,000

While nearly one-third of our crop is manufactured in this country, the American manufacturers take only 68,000 bales more than last year, an increase of 6 per cent, while our exports take 737,000 bales more, an increase of 50 per cent. The expansion in the manufacture is barely one-eighth of the expansion in the agricultural product. The increase in the crop of last year has resulted in the following increase of stocks on hand:

Grades.	1869.	1870.	Increase.
Fair and Fair	$23,000	$76,000	$53,000
Middling	21,750	115,000	93,250
Low Middling	17,000	45,000	28,000
Good Ordinary	17,000	18,000	1,000
Ordinary	17,000	17,000	
Total	$95,750	$271,000	$175,250

From this exhibit it is evident that the supply is gaining on the demand, and that the resulting accumulation of the supply must naturally, in time, have its antagonistic effect. This fact is chiefly of interest in the West and from the indirect effect of a declining cotton market to reduce the prices of wool.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says that the ninth resolution of the Republican platform adopted at Springfield on Thursday, does not express the sentiments of the Republican party. The *Journal*, nevertheless, supports the ticket nominated by that convention which adopted the resolution.

From this we infer that the *Journal* does not intend to join the Democratic party in the opposition of getting from Republicans to elect Democrats.

We need that Baldesman brought the dungeons, and he (Stanton) in the regular Democratic succession of the election, and announces that if Mr. Stanton will only consider Baldesman, he will be willing to be Governor of Illinois. The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution and the Union, and it is the party of the people, and it is the party of the people, and it is the party of the people

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Will open on MONDAY, September 5,
With a Full Season of
STAR OF PROFESSORS.

University of Chicago.
Next Quarter Sess. 14, 1870. [illegible]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
[illegible]

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
LAFAYETTE, IND.
[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
[illegible]

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
[illegible]

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. KEITH
will open
MRS. McCAULEY'S
[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY,
[illegible]

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,
[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
[illegible]

Dr. VAN NORMAN'S
[illegible]

The Parker Collegiate Institute,
[illegible]

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.
DROP AND BUCK
SHOT.
[illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE & SHEET LEAD,
Bar & Pig Lead,
RAW AND BOILED
LINSEED OIL,
GROUND OIL CAKE.
[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, FALES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Boots & Shoes,
44 & 46 Randolph-st., Chicago,
Have now in store their Fullest Winter Stock, and will sell at the lowest possible figures. We make the best Boots and Shoes manufactured at Chicago. Leather, Rubber Goods at less than manufacturers' prices.

LYCEUM BUREAU.
TO LYCEUMS.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FLOURING MILL,
Also, a New Distillery, for Sale, in St. Peter, Minn.
[illegible]

BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

MEDICAL.
INVALIDS,
[illegible]

PROPOSALS.
Supplies for Indian
[illegible]
Proposals for Fu
[illegible]
Proposals for Lightning
[illegible]
PROPOSALS FO
PRINTING PAP
[illegible]

LEGAL.
RECEIVER'S SA
[illegible]
TO RENT.
A FINE OPENING FOR BUSIN
[illegible]
FOR RENT.
PHOTOGRAPH GALL
[illegible]
TRIBUNE BUILDI
STORES
[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Douglas Estate in Another Shape —Grand Jury for the Criminal Court.

Circuit Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Alfred Bowen v. Albert H Hancock. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000. A capias issued. This is an action to recover for an assault, alleged to have been committed on the 31st day of July last. The plaintiff in this declaration is described as a boy, and that he received injuries which will probably result in the loss of his eyesight, two physicians having testified to that effect. The defendant, who is a brother of the wounded man, was arrested on the 31st day of July last. The plaintiff in this declaration alleges that the defendant maliciously struck him on the head with a club, and thereby inflicted the injuries complained of. The defendant is the keeper of a dance-house on Clark street, and it was over the door of this house that the assault was committed. There were numerous witnesses examined. The jury, after being out all night, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. The ruling for the admission of testimony was generally strict, and the voice of the people going mostly in favor of the defendant. Probably he will be elected. Took it home.

A children's concert was given, last evening, which was attended by a large audience. The orchestra, "A band of children," so well trained in the art of music, that it would be well if we could have some children's orchestra of similar merit to play at our dances. The concert was given by Mrs. Prof. Hall, assisted by several local musicians. With the exception that one of the children sang a ballad with a voice that was not powerful enough for the occasion, there could not have been a better concert. The programme was well selected, and the children showed that they had been well trained. Mrs. Hall deserves much credit for the success of the concert, and we hope that it was not in her power to compel the children to appear before the audience.

Mr. Hall, formerly and Mrs. Hall, of Detroit, are the boarders of two bulldozers families on Madison street. If the latter are not driven from Chicago, both are going South shortly. Fine for the former, and a good riddance for the latter. Mrs. Hall is a lady of refinement, and her husband is a gentleman of the same character. Their wealth has been acquired by honest industry, and they are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Hall is a cousin of Mrs. Judge Drummond, and Mrs. Judge Drummond is a cousin of Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall is a sister of Mrs. Judge Caton, and Mrs. Judge Caton is a sister of Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall is a niece of Mrs. Judge Caton, and Mrs. Judge Caton is a niece of Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall is a cousin of Mrs. Judge Caton, and Mrs. Judge Caton

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Baseball Rendered Stupid at French Billiards.

The Red Stockings Beat the Atlantics, 14 to 8.

Billiards.

SATURDAY TO-MORROW.

A match game of billiards will come up, privately, this afternoon, between Joseph Dion, late champion of Wisconsin, and Jacob Schaefer, jr., of this city. The match was announced as for one thousand points, the amount to be played for, and two hundred dollars a side. Dion is a Canadian, but came to this country when a boy, and has resided in Milwaukee for a dozen years. He is a first-class player, and has defeated all the best players in the State, including Schaefer, sr., Harry Sutton, and Jimmy Conover. Schaefer, jr., is a young player, but has made a good record for himself, and is considered a dangerous opponent. Dion arrived in this city last night, and Schaefer, jr., has been practicing hard for the match. The game will be played at Crosby's Music-hall, and will commence at 2 o'clock. Dion has a decided advantage in the handicap, but Schaefer, jr., has the confidence of his friends, and will probably be a winner. He says he will play the game of his life, and will not be satisfied unless he does his best. Dion is also confident of success, and will do his best to win the money. The match will be played in the forenoon and afternoon of to-morrow, and will probably be finished before the evening. Dion is the favorite at 2 to 1.

Baseball.

The following nine players will represent the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, in the match game with the Chicago Club, to be played on the Union Park Cricket Club, and commences at 10:30 a. m.:

Pratt, 1st base; Start, 2d base; Smith, 3d base; Pike, short stop; Pinkham, left field; Price, centre field; Oscar Mayer, right field; Wright, c.; Ferguson, p.; Pearce, substitute.

The Chicago nine will be announced in the morning.

Cricket.

MORE FIGHT.

The following has been handed in as an answer to the challenge of the Chicago Club, published in the columns of the Atlantic Park Cricket Club, and dated September 1:

Hope that no hard feelings will be left behind by the Atlantics after the match to-day. Hope that no one may hold any grudge against the Chicago Club. The long, the half-controlled club.

We have always tried to be gentlemen in every sense of the word, and will continue to do so. Hope that there the graceful dance To this letter a hasty notice. Chicago Cricket Club. Their force called it with notice.

Base Ball.

Stumps vs. Red Stockings.

The Stumps and Red Stockings will play a match game of baseball at Dunlop's Mammoth Park, near Lake View, this afternoon, for a dinner, for four a side. The match was announced as for one thousand points, the amount to be played for, and two hundred dollars a side. A forfeit of one hundred dollars is now on deposit. The Stumps are located for with great interest, since both parties are friends of the

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Calumet and Chicago Canal.

The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company was organized on the 1st day of April, 1869, under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Illinois for the construction of a free ship canal between the Illinois and Michigan Canal, or the Chicago River, to the mouth of the Calumet River. The company are now prepared to receive proposals for the construction of said canal. The work will be let in sections, and will be completed on or before the 1st day of May, 1871. Plans and specifications of the character of said canal can be seen at the office of the company, in the City Hall, Chicago, on and after the 1st day of September, 1870. The whole line will open facilities of water communication between the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the city of Chicago and extreme southern portion of the State, and the Mississippi River, and will afford new and important facilities for the transportation of the products of the Northwest to the seaboard. Owners of land and others interested in the construction of said canal are invited to meet the undersigned, at the office of the company, in the City Hall, Chicago, on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city of Chicago in their bearing upon the construction of said canal. The owners of property in the vicinity of the proposed canal are requested to be present, as the value of their property will be largely increased by the construction of it with the Chicago River. Chicago, Aug. 31, 1870. By order of the board of directors and committee of the work.

For Water and the greatest cure.

Dr. Harvey's Red Jacket Remedy is the best blood purifier and the greatest cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Pamphlets sent free. Sold by druggists. Depot, 109 Fulton-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS AND INCUMBRANCES.

Miscellaneous Items—The Forest City Base Ball Club—Sale of Property—The Circuit Court—Real Estate Transfers.

Accident.—A man was last night run over by a Madison-street car, and had his leg broken. The accident occurred at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets. The name of the injured man could not be learned.

For Water and the greatest cure.

Dr. Harvey's Red Jacket Remedy is the best blood purifier and the greatest cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Pamphlets sent free. Sold by druggists. Depot, 109 Fulton-st., New York.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	750
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1